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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

"GOIN PERMISKUS."

During the time when Kirby Smith was supposed to be beleaguering this city, the colored population were in a condition of agitation not second in demonstrativeness to that prevailing among white folks. An incident took place at one of their "war meetings" which should be recorded. The able bodied colored men were debating the propriety of tendering their services to the Government as volunteers for the war.—The prevailing impression had been that they ought to do it, and their patriotic emotions were at high African temperature. But before the vote was taken a tall, and very black fellow, produced a revulsion of feeling by delivering himself as follows:

"I'm in favor of goin and will go in a minit if we go permiskus with white men. I'll tell you why I'm for goin permiskus. If we go permiskus we'll have fair play.—But let 'em get a regiment all of niggers, and dey put 'em in de fore front of de battle, and bofe sides kill every one of 'em. I say so sah, (rolling his eyes around the audience,) and I ain' goin dat way, sah.—I aint going a step 'less I go permiskus.—No sah." And the able and eloquent subsided, and a solemn sensational pause followed. The eyes of the assembled darkies snapped white and wild at the idea that to go any other way than 'permiskus' was certain death. And as they thought the chances of "goin permiskus" were not brilliant the meeting adjourned without taking action.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

ARMY LETTERS.

We learn that there are a large number of letters addressed to soldiers which cannot be delivered for want of proper direction, and which are sent quarterly to the Dead Letter Office. Such letters will be certain to reach the parties to whom they are addressed if the plain rule is observed of addressing to the care of the regiment and company of which the soldier is a member, giving besides the number and name of the state to which the regiment belongs.

A very large number of unpaid letters are now franked from one soldier to another, and as the "Army Mail Messengers" frequently refuse to take those letters from the Post Office upon the plea that the soldiers will not refund him the money, these letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office In eight weeks nearly seven thousand of such unpaid franked letters were sent back from the Winchester Post Office alone. Care should be taken to prepay the postage on soldiers' letters, unless directed with particularity as to the regiment, &c., as stated above.—*Rich. Ex.*

GOV. VANCE'S ANSWER TO THE TRAITOR SANLY.—A New York paper has the following item:

The U. S. Steam transport, Ellen S. Terry, arrived at this port on Saturday from Newbern, N. C. Gov. Stanly had received a letter by flag of truce from Gov. Vance, in answer to a former communication. Gov. Vance declines to arrange for any meeting between himself and Gov. Stanly, and also for a conference of Commissioners. He requires Gov. Stanly, if he wishes to make any proposition, to treat directly with the Confederate authorities at Richmond. North Carolina he states defiantly, will fight till the last drop of blood.

Taking it Literally.—A Kinston letter to the Charleston Courier says:

A good joke is told of an old Squire—a farmer—residing between here and Newbern. The commander of the Yankee forces at the above named place called upon him and told him he must take the oath of allegiance to "support the U. S." The old Squire replied, quite innocently, that "it was impossible for him to do so, as he had a wife and seven children to support, and they were as much as he could attend to without undertaking to support the whole U. S."

QUININE & MORPHINE for sale at the DRUG STORE. Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

From the Savannah Republican.

Practical Hints for Hard Times.

"What man has done, man may do."

NO. IV—FOOD.

1. Preserving meat without Salt.—We need salt as a relish to our food, but it is not essential to the preservation of our meats. The Indians used little or no salt, yet they preserved meat and even fish in abundance by drying. This can be accomplished by fire, by smoke or by sunshine; but the most rapid and reliable mode is by all of these agents combined. To do this select a spot having fullest command of sunshine. Erect there a wigwam 5 or 6 feet high, with an open top, in size proportioned to the quantity of meat to be cured, and protected from the winds so that all the smoke must pass through the open top. The meat cut into pieces suitable for drying (the thinner the better) is to be suspended on rods in the open comb, and a vigorous smoke made of half decayed wood, is to be kept up without cessation. Exposed thus to the combined influence of sunshine, heat and smoke, meat cut into slices not over an inch thick can be thoroughly cured in twenty-four hours. For thicker pieces there must be of course, a longer time, and the curing of oily meat, such as pork, is more difficult than that of beef, venison or mutton.

To cure meat in the sun, hang it on the south side of your house, as near to the wall as possible without touching.

Savages cure fish by pounding it fine, and exposing it to the bright sun.

2. Pemmican is dried meat, pounded fine and packed in its own grease. Mr. Ballantyne, who was in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, gives the following account of the preparation of dried meat and pemmican: "Having shot a buffalo, the hunters cut lumps of his flesh and slitting it up into flakes or layers, hang it up in the sun or before a slow fire to dry and the fat can be dried as well as the lean In this state it is often made into packs and sent about the country to be consumed as dried meat. But when pemmican is wanted it has to go through another process: the meat, when dry, is pounded until it is broken into small pieces; these are put into a bag made of the buffaloe's own hide, with the hair on the outside, and well mixed with melted grease; the top of the bag is then sewed up and the pemmican allowed to cool. In this state it may be eaten uncooked; but the men who subsist on it when travelling mix it with a little flour and water and boil it, in which state it is known by the elegant name of rubbiboo.—Pemmican is good, wholesome food, and will keep fresh for a great length of time. Galton, in his "Art of Travel," says:

"The best pemmican is made by fixing five parts of pounded dry meat with four parts of melted or boiled grease, and put into a skin bag or tin-can whilst warm and soft. The grease ought not to be very warm when poured on the dry meat."

3. Fresh meat may be kept sweet for double the usual time by wrapping it in corn meal, removed and renewed as often as it becomes wet or sour.

4. Wheat Flour.—The finest of the wheat is not always the best; the whiter the flour the less the nourishment. In pure white flour, the heart of the wheat (answering to the eye of a kernel of corn, and known as the sweetest and most nourishing part of the grain) is all sifted out. This rejected part is all contained in the cream colored "seconds" or "shorts," which are usually sold at flour mills at half price.

5. Wheat Bran.—It is stated by those who profess to know, as an important chemical and astronomical fact that there is more nourishment in one pound of wheat bran than there is in two pounds of white flour.

6. Graham Bread, or bread made from unbolted wheat, is coarse and rather unpalatable, but it is far more nutritious than bread made from costly flour, besides, which, it will go nearly twice as far in housekeeping, and prove ten times more wholesome.

7. Matured Bread.—When a wheaten loaf is allowed to stand and cool for some hours after being taken from the oven, it undergoes certain chemical changes which better prepare it for the digestive organs, and which make a less amount of the bread sufficient for the demands of the system.—The difference in economy between the hot loaf and the cold is such that, in times of scarcity in the old countries, laws are sometimes passed forbidding the use of bread under a day old.

8. Leavened Bread, when baked at the proper time, is more nutritious and more economical than the unleavened, because the sugary and glutinous parts are more fully developed. There are three stages of fermentation. Baked in the first of these bread will be light and sweet; baked in the second, it will be light and insipid; and in the third, it will be light and sour. It is only when baked in the first of these stages that leavened bread is either economical or wholesome.

9. Rice Flour and Bread.—Rice consists almost wholly of starch. It is this which makes the fine bolted flour of rice so clammy and adhesive when wet, that it is difficult to be converted into palatable bread. This tendency to clamminess is best corrected by intermixing with it something which shall tend to keep the glutinous particles apart. Equal parts of bolted rice flour, corn meal and the pulp of the sweet potatoe, with a slight admixture of wheat flour lightened with leaven and made into a very soft dough, gives a pan (not loaf) of delightful bread.

A much more manageable form of rice flour, than the bolted, can be produced by pounding in an ordinary mortar. The rice grain must be softened by water, then partially dried, and then pulverized. The coarseness of the flour is a partial preventive of clamminess.

10. Corn Meal and Bread.—Any field negro in the South can make better corn bread than can be found in Northern hotels. The simpler the process the better the bread. The only art practiced by the negro is in mixing well, and in allowing his dough to stand half an hour before baking; it is then in the incipient stage of the saccharine fermentation. Corn dough, allowed to stand over night, will rise without yeast.

Corn, when ground into meal, ought to become musty or acid after a few weeks. This renders it unfit for army use, or even for storage at home. Whoever will take the trouble to dry it, will find it no more difficult to keep than the flour of any other of the cereals.

What a treat the Kiln dried meal would be to our boys in the army! Will not some one start a kiln for their supply?

11. Grinding.—No doubt many a poor family has been straitened for want of access to the mill. Let such remember (if the information can reach them) that in the old Revolutionary War many a peck of wheat and other grain was ground in coffee mills, and bolted in a sieve.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Rev. R. J. Graves.

In our notice of the arrest of this gentleman by Confederate authority in our last, several errors of fact occurred, which better information enables us to correct. The Register, in its notice of the case, commits several errors also, and in its haste to cast censure upon an injured citizen, wholly overlooks the real and most important fact which the case involves Admit, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Graves is untrue to the South, we contend that the military or Confederate authorities have *no right*, nor is there a shadow of law for Mr. G's arrest and removal from the State, or to arrest and remove any other citizen of the State hence for trial, on any pretence whatever. The Constitution of the Confederate States and of North Carolina, have in this, as in many other instances, been grossly violated. Here lies the ground, and the only ground of our complaint, which the Register and the faction which supports it is determined to keep under a veil, or to ignore altogether. We detest, abhor and war against the Lincoln government, because of its despotism, its violation of law and of the Constitution of the old government. Hence we disapprove and denounce every semblance of, or approach to a similar despotism in the Confederate government—which is the best test we can give of our fidelity to it, and our purpose to maintain and support it.

But the facts in our possession do not implicate Mr. Graves' fidelity to the South, but fully prove that he is a loyal and good citizen. Therefore, for the sake of the truth of history, and in justice to Mr. Graves, we lay before the public the following facts, which we have obtained from an undoubted source.

Mr. Graves is not a Canadian as the Register asserts, but was born in England, migrated when young to Massachusetts, and on attaining his majority practiced law a year or two in Albany, N. Y. His health failing he removed to Virginia, and entered William and Mary College as a student, where he graduated with distinction. He taught school several years in Alexandria, Va., and then entered the Union Theological Seminary in Prince Edward County, Va., studied Divinity, and was graduated to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church; soon after which he was called to the pastorate of Bethlehem Church, in Orange, where he has been for nearly three years, a useful and highly acceptable minister.

Private reasons which ought not to be emblazoned in a newspaper, but which if known the public would fully justify, led Mr. Graves to apply in July last to the Confederate authorities at Richmond for permission to pass our lines to the North. He left Richmond under a flag of truce, and on his arrival at McClellan's head-quarters on James river, was immediately urged to take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government. This he peremptorily refused to do. He was then kept in a filthy guard-tent for several days, and finally sent down to the Rip Raps under a guard and confined for two weeks. Finding that he was immovable in his purpose not to take the oath of allegiance, Gen. Dix paroled him and gave him permission to go to New York to have an operation performed on his throat by Dr. Green, of that City, which was one of the objects of the trip. His parole did not permit him to leave the City until his return, and while there he conversed freely with many persons in regard to the war. So strongly did he advocate the cause of the South, we learn, that on the day he left the City to return to Fortress Monroe, an order was issued for his arrest. On his arrival at Fortress Monroe, he was sent through the lines via Suffolk.

On Mr. Graves' return to Orange, his friends called on him to give them his impressions of the Northern feelings and purposes in regard to the war. Both publicly and privately he gave frankly his impressions that the North was united in prosecuting the war—would bring forward all its resources, and that our reliance was upon the favor of Divine Providence and hard fighting,—that at the North there was no liberty, and that any thing was preferable to the subjugation, or any connection whatever with the North. This was his uniform testimony.

The letter which was published in the Richmond Enquirer, was written at the request of Wm. [illegible]ingham, Esq., of Orange, whose fidelity to the South no one can question, and forwarded to the Enquirer by Mr. B., with a view of exposing the South from the [illegible] which Mr. B. thought had been or was likely to be produced by the publication of articles predicting a short war, &c. We are assured that Mr. Graves enjoys the entire confidence of his congregation, and of those who know him intimately as a devoted friend of the South.

Now, it is propable that our informant derived most of the above facts from Mr. Graves himself, and he believes them to be true. Should it turn out, however, that Mr. Graves is a traitor, of which we have not a particle of evidence, we shall be as ready to condemn him as any one; but we shall still insist that he is entitled to a fair trial in his own State, according to law. Mr. Graham's resolution demanding his return to the State, will be endorsed by our people almost unanimously.

THE WAR.

The Battle Of Fredericksburg.

The battle at Fredericksburg on Saturday last, though not a decisive one, was nevertheless a desperate and bloody conflict. After giving an interesting description of the scene, the position of the two armies, etc., the special correspondent of the Examiner furnishes the following interesting account of the battle at Fredericksburg:

At half-past 8, A. M., Gen. Lee, attended by his staff, rode slowly along the front of our lines, from west to east, and halted in the valley a mile to the east of Hamilton's crossing, and half a mile in the rear of our batteries on the extreme right. At nine o'clock a column of our troops, which proved to be Ewell's division, Gen. Early commanding, advanced up the valley from the direction of Port Royal, and defiled into the woods to the left of Hamilton's crossing. The men were marching at a very leisurely pace with a careless swinging gait; but there was that in the quiet dignity of their demeanour, which told that each, though undaunted, was conscious that the next hour might be one of stern battle and death. Scarcely had the rear of this division disappeared in the woods, when directly in their front the artillery of the Old Stonewall brigade, Woodis, Braxton's and three other batteries opened a brisk fire on the enemy's batteries north of the railroad. At this time, owing to the fog, a few of the enemy's infantry were visible. After events proved that they were lying close to the south bank of the river. The cannonading soon became general along the front of both armies. In ten minutes from the time of firing their first gun, the Danville battery, Captain Woodis, had lost fifteen men killed and wounded, a number of horses, and had 2 guns disabled.

The enemy's battery, 800 yards distant, had the exact range from the first fire. In the beginning of the action the loss of the other division were also quite heavy. Our men fired with great precision, their shells bursting in front or directly above the opposing batteries. In the course of an hour the artillery fight had become so general that it was almost impossible for an observer to distinguish what particular battery of the enemy was engaging the attention of any given battery of ours and vice versa. Scarcely a battery that had been unmasked on either side, but was exposed to a direct and enfilading fire. The roar of cannon along a line of six miles was tremendous. The air was resonant with the savage music of shells and solid shot. The white smoke wreaths of exploding shells were everywhere visible among the trees of the forest, which hid our forces in the valley and away beyond the river in Stafford. Lines of ambulances could be seen bearing off the wounded of both armies, but there was nothing by which to judge that the advantage rested with either party.

At noon the fog had cleared away, but there was a thick haze in the atmosphere. About this time the enemy's infantry moved forward from the river towards our batteries on the hills. As they pressed forward across the Valley, Stuart's horse artillery from our extreme right opened upon them a destructive enfilading fire of round shot. This fire, which annoyed them sorely, was kept up in spite of six batteries which were directed against the horse artillery as soon as it was unmasked. By one o'clock the yankee columns had crossed the Valley and entered the woods south of the railroad. The batteries on both sides slackened their fire, and musketry at first scattering, but quickly increasing to a crash and roar, sounded through the woods. Dense volumes of smoke rose above the trees, and, as volley succeeded valley, sometimes so rapidly as to blend into a prolonged and continuous roar. A. P. Hill's division sustained the first shock of battle. The rest of Jackson's corps were in different lines of reserves.

D. H. Hill's division was drawn up in J. L. Marye's field under a long hill in rear of our line of battle. Here they remained during most of the day, being ordered from time to time to the right or left as the exigencies of battle dictated. Shortly after the infantry fight began, a brigade of this division was moved at a double-quick a mile and a half to the right, and posted in a dense clump of pines in supporting distance of Stuart's horse artillery. In ten minutes they were brought back to their original position. The celerity of this movement would be incredible to any one who had not witnessed it. To an observer the sight was singular and exciting. A long black line shoots from the position of the reserves, crosses the railroad at Hamilton's Station, skims across the Valley, and in a few moments is lost in the pines nearly two miles away. After scarcely a breathing spell, the same line emerges from the pines, retraces its steps into its original position. As this brigade resumed its position in reserve, the fire of musketry directly in its front slackened. A few crackling shots were heard to our left, along Longstreet's division, and then a succession of volleys, which were kept up at intervals during the remainder of the evening. The musketry fire on our right was soon renewed, and the battle raged with increased fury. Our batteries along our whole front again re-opened, and Colonel Walker's artillery regiment composed of Latham's, Letcher's, Braxton's, Pegram's, Crenshaw's, Johnson's, and McIntosh's batteries, stationed in the open low ground to the east of the railroad at Hamilton's station, moved forward several hundred yards in the direction of Fredericksburg. Hill and Early's troops had driven the enemy from the woods and across the railroad in the direction of their pontoon Bridges near Deep Run. Our men pursued them a mile and a half across the bottom land, and fell back only when they had gotten under the shelter of their batteries. Our troops then retired to the south side of the railroad. Again the enemy rallied and returned to renew the contest, but were again, about five o'clock, P. M., driven back. All the batteries of Jackson's corps were at this time in full play, and in the approaching twilight the blaze of the guns and the quick flashes of the shells were more distinctly visible. The scene along the valley was at once splendid and terrific.

The result of the fight on our right wing may be summed up briefly. We drove the enemy back, killing 3 to 1, and at night held the ground occupied by the enemy's batteries in the morning. The enemy had 20,000 men engaged on this wing; while altogether, from first to last, we had not more than ten thousand men in the line of fire.

Longstreet's victory was even more complete.

He drove the enemy into the streets of Fredericksburg, killing at least 5 to 1.—At dusk the firing ceased simultaneously on both sides.

Our wounded have all been removed from the field.

The most severely hurt are receiving treatment in the field hospitals, whilst those slightly wounded are being sent down the railroad.

The battle was renewed on our left at sunrise this morning, and soon became general. The battle field is pretty much the same as that of yesterday. No particulars have yet transpired.

Important from Fredericksburg.

THE ENEMY RECROSSES THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The public expectation that the battle in front of Fredericksburg would be renewed on Monday or yesterday has been disappointed, and the appearances now are that the enemy will not again attempt his "on to Richmond" march via Fredericksburg. Yesterday morning, when it was confidently anticipated and predicted that the day would not close without another bloody struggle, the community was astonished at reading the annexed dispatch upon the bulletin boards of the different newspapers of the city:

HEADQUARTERS, near Fredericksburg, December 16th, 1862.

As far as can be ascertained this stormy morning, the enemy has disappeared in our immediate front, and has recrossed the Rappahannock.

I presume he is meditating a passage at some other point. R. E. Lee, Gen. Com'g.

Nothing further was learned until the arrival of the train late in the afternoon, which brought down a confirmation of the dispatch, and the additional statement that they had stolen their dead from the field under cover of the night. No better evidence need be desired of the completeness of the victory on Saturday than this sudden and unexpected withdrawal of Burnside from the south side of the Rappahannock. It is a frank admission of a defeat, and, whatever his future movements may be, this "change of base" will be regarded as a confession of the inability of his own forces to meet successfully those of the Confederacy.

A gentleman who came down on the cars last night says great disappointment was felt among our troops when they learned that the enemy had withdrawn without a second day offering battle. The general desire among the men was that the fighting should be continued until a decisive triumph was obtained, and they had not the slightest apprehension of the ultimate result of a general fight.

Many of the wounded in Saturday's fight, who have been at Guinea Station and other points along the railroad, were brought to the city during the day yesterday, and distributed among the different hospitals. Several were very severely, while others were only slightly injured; but all seemed to be cheerful, and evinced gratification that their friends had not been fired, without advantage on the hills around Fredericksburg.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

The Fredericksburg mail that arrived at 9 o'clock yesterday morning brought down 250 of our wounded and 40 of the wounded Abolition soldiers. About 5 o'clock yesterday evening another train arrived from the same road with 800 of our wounded, and a train was expected last night with the remainder, and also another detachment of disabled Yankees. The Central train also came in yesterday with 90 disabled Abolition prisoners, and they report 1,500 of their wounded at the Junction, making their way to this city under guard. Estimates of the wounded Confederates that were expected, and that are arriving, are variously stated. The highest estimate we have heard is 5,000. Up to 9 o'clock last night, about 2,050 of our wounded have been brought to Richmond, 1,500 having been brought in on Sunday and Monday. The arrival last night would finish all those whose condition required the advice of a Surgeon. The wounded Yankees are loud in their praise of the determined valor of our men, and all unite in declaring that they got the worst whipping at Fredericksburg they ever had received. When the result of the engagement becomes known this statement will no doubt be conceded to be true by everybody. The Yankees say that the battle of Fredericksburg will end the war.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following official report of Gen. Lee was received in this city on yesterday:

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA., 14th December, 1862.

The Honorable Sec'y of War, Richmond, Va.

Sir—On the night of the 10th inst. the enemy commenced to throw three bridges over the Rappahannock—two at Fredericksburg, and the third about a mile and a quarter below, near the mouth of Deep Run.

The plain on which Fredericksburg stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford, in possession of the enemy, that no effectual opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges or the passage of the river, without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries. Positions were, therefore, selected to oppose his advance after crossing. The narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course, and deep bed, afforded opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our artillery, and the banks had to be watched by skirmishers. The latter, sheltering themselves behind the houses, drove back the working parties of the enemy at the bridges opposite the city, but at the lowest point of crossing, where no shelter could be had, our sharpshooters were themselves driven off, and the completion of the bridge was effected about noon on the 11th.

In the afternoon of that day the enemy's batteries opened upon the city, and by dark had so demolished the houses on the river bank as to deprive our skirmishers of shelter—and, under cover of his guns, he effected a lodgment in the town.

The troops which had so gallantly held their position in the city, under the severe cannonade during the day, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during the night, as were also those who, with equal tenacity, had maintained their post at the lowest bridge. Under cover of darkness and of a dense fog, on the 12th, a large force passed the river and took position on the right bank protected by their heavy guns on the left.

The morning of the 13th, his arrangements for attack being completed, about 9 o'clock—the movement veiled by a fog—he advanced boldly in large force against our right wing. Gen. Jackson's corps occupied the right of our line, which rested on the railroad; Gen. Longstreet's the left, extending along the heights to the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg. Gen. Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, was posted in the extensive plain on our extreme right.

As soon as the advance of the enemy was discovered through the fog, Gen. Stuart, with his accustomed promptness, moved up a section of his horse artillery, which opened with effect upon his flank, and drew upon the gallant Pelham's heavy fire, which he sustained unflinchingly for about two hours. In the meantime the enemy was fiercely encountered by Gen. A. P. Hill's division, forming Gen. Jackson's right, and, after an obstinate combat, repulsed. During this attack, which was protracted and hotly contested, two of Gen. Hill's brigades were driven back upon our second line.

Gen. Early, with part of his division, being ordered to his support, drove the enemy back from the point of woods he had seized, and pursued him into the plain until arrested by his artillery. The right of the enemy's column extending beyond Hill's front, encountered the right of Gen. Hood, of Longstreet's corps. The enemy took possession of a small copse in front of Hood, but were quickly dispossessed and repulsed with loss.

During the attack on our right the enemy was crossing troops over his bridges at Fredericksburg, and massing them in front of Longstreets line.—Soon after his repulse on our right he commenced a series of attacks on our left, with a view of obtaining possession of the heights immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Col. Walton, and a portion of McLaws's division, which occupied these heights.

This last assault was made after dark, when Col. Alexander's battalion had relieved the Washington Artillery, (whose ammunition had been expended,) and ended the contest for the day. The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right bank of the river, as well as by his numerous heavy batteries on the Stafford heights.

Our loss during the operations, since the movements of the enemy began, amounts to to about 1,200 killed and wounded. Among the former I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brig. Gen.

Thomas R. R. Cobb, who fell upon our left and among the latter, that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brig. Gen. Maxey Gregg, who was very seriously, and, it is feared, mortally wounded, during the attack on our right.

The enemy to-day has been apparently engaged in caring for his wounded and burying his dead. His troops are visible in their first position in line of battle, but, with the exception of some desultory cannonading and firing between skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the attack. About five hundred and fifty prisones were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of his loss is unknown.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Official.] R. E. LEE, General.
Charles Marshall, Maj. and A. D. C.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

SUMMIT, 7 MILES FROM FRED'BG, Dec. 14.

The victory of yesterday was much more important than was at first generally believed. General Lee is highly pleased with the result.

I shall now attempt to supply some of the deficiencies of my last.

The Abolition troops beaten by our right wing on yesterday were "Fighting Joe Hooker's," supported by Franklin's corps, and numbered 30,000 men. We had 14,000 men in the fight on the right. The enemy during most of the day fought as well as they have ever done, but about 4 o'clock, P. M., lost heart and gave way on all quarters. It was then that Franklin's men were brought into action, and were also repulsed. Walker's artillery, which I have already mentioned as stationed in the open plain on our extreme right to the east of Hamilton's crossing, was late in the day reinforced by the Second Howitzers.—The Thomas artillery and several other batteries drove the enemy's batteries, posted higher up the valley, from all their positions and shattered his columns of infantry with an enfilading fire. The enemy's batteries at this point were strongly posted behind a road crossing the valley and fired through gaps cut in a brush fence. Behind the same fence the yankee sharpshooters kept up an incessant and deadly fire on our batteries. The enemy was not dislodged from this position until we opened on them at 200 yards distance with grape and canister. Having routed these batteries our artillery opened on others more distant. After his infantry had been repulsed the enemy's artillery ceased firing. During the engagement our artillery in the valley suffered greatly from shell and sharpshooters. The gun carriages and caissons were literally peppered with minie balls and the number of horses killed is almost incredible.

That some idea of the extent of the artillery fighting may be formed, I will state that nearly all of the batteries engaged on the right fired 200 rounds to the gun.

A Georgia regiment about three o'clock, took a battery of eight guns, but being unsupported and having exhausted their ammunition were forced to relinquish it.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, on the right wing, will, we think, be found to be about 1200. Our artillery suffered more severely than the infantry. Our loss in officers is, as usual, very great.

The enemy's loss on his left is estimated at 5,000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners. I have seen about 500 of the latter. The only officer of note on the other side that we hear of being killed is Gen. Jackson. One of his aids, Major Zentmeyer, reports the death of his chief.

The battle on the left was equally as disastrous to the enemy, and much less serious to us. About three o'clock, P. M., the enemy sallied out of Fredericksburg and advanced against Longstreet. His first attack was made on a hill south of the railroad, upon which the Washington artillery battalion was posted behind breastworks. Between the hill and the town there is a wide, clear plain, over which the enemy had to advance. The Washington artillery reserved their fire until the Yankees arrived within 250 yards, when they opened on the heavy masses with grape and canister. At the first broadside of the 16 guns of the battalion hundreds of the Yankees went down, and at every successive discharge great furrows were plowed through their ranks.—They staggered repeatedly, but were as often rallied and brought forward. But, when within less than two hundred yards of the foot of the hill on which the battalion was posted, being unable longer to withstand the murderous fire that at every discharge was decimating their ranks, they broke and fled in confusion, and in all directions—upwards of a thousand—thinking to escape the fire from which they were suffering, ran forward and jumped into a cut of the railroad, but found little safety in the movement, as the cut was swept from end to end by a battery further up the road. The main body of the enemy, however, fled precipitately back towards the town.

While the Washington artillery had been mowing down the centre, three brigades of our infantry had been busy on the flanks, and when the enemy gave way pursued them into the town.

During the greater part of the action Gens. Lee and Longstreet were in the Washington artillery's breastworks, and are said to have enjoyed the sport intensely. Our whole loss on this wing amounts to five hundred killed and wounded.

Dec. 15, 7 A. M.—It was confidently expected that the enemy would renew the attack yesterday morning, and at an early hour the brisk cannonading along the front convinced many that the engagement was begun. The skirmishing of infantry was also for a time lively, but soon died away.

From eleven o'clock, A. M., until dark, only an occasional shell was thrown by either side.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.)

SUMMIT 8 MILES BELOW FRED'BG,
December 16th, 1 P. M.

Yesterday was comparatively calm and quiet. Save some little artillary duelling, the day past off without demonstration of a hostile character.

The road from the point to the immediate rear of the battle line, was lined during the whole day with the ambulances and wagons, which were engaged in conveying the wounded to this point, from whence they will be sent to your city.

I have obtained from Dr. J. C. Herndon, the Surgeon on Gen. Lee's staff, the following statement of our loss, which may be relied upon as correct:—

M' Laws Division.

Barksdale and Cobb's Brigades,	111
Semmes's	1
Kershaw	259
Straggling cases,	6
Anderson's Division.	
Wilcox's Brigade,	9
Mahone's,	5
Ransom's Division.	
Cook's Brigade,	295
A. P. Hill's Division, about	600
Early's and Taliaferro's command, about	300
D. H. Hill,	10
Washington Artillery,	28
	1,619
Picket's Division,	40
Hood's	100
	1,769

The most moderate estimate of the Yankee loss is 5,000, and some put it at 8,000. That they have suffered severely is evident to the most casual observer, and as a confirmation of it they withdrew during last night across the river, and it is conjectured are moving in the direction of Port Royal. While I write it is reported that our cavalry hold the town of Fredericksburg.

The town, on yesterday, was shelled by our troops in consequence of the houses being occupied by the enemy's sharpshooter's.

There was some firing with artillery, on yesterday, on the right, but it did not last very long.

I could tell you what the prisoners have told me, but if you have as little respect for their word as I have you will not credit what they say. They profess to want peace, and believe it near at hand, on the basis of our independence. They curse Lincoln, curse Burnside, and swear that they will never fight to free the negro! Can their words be believed? Others, less skeptical than myself, must decide.—They all agree that our army gave them a decent drubbing.

The loss in Cook's brigade, in the fight on Morris and Willis's hills, may be estimated as follows: 27th N. C. T., killed 3, wounded 15; 15th, killed 17, wounded 118; 46th, killed 5, wounded 75; 48th, killed 15, wounded 140. Total, killed 40, wounded 348.

Gen'l Gregg, of S. C., died of his wounds received at Fredericksburg; and Gen'l Cooke, of N. C., is wounded, not seriously.

Richmond, Dec. 17.—We hear that Monday night a violent storm prevailed at Fredericksburg; and it is not improbable that fear for the safety of their frail bridges of pontoons may have hurried the exit of the enemy.

It is understood that the enemy left the bulk of their supplies on the North side of the river, crossing in light marching trim with a few days provisions. Under these circumstances the enemy would naturally be anxious for his communications across the river.

It is reported that our army yesterday was on the edge of Fredericksburg, but had not entered the town, which they could not do without taking the fire of the enemy's artillery on the opposo heights.

At the time when the train which arrived here last night left its station, it was rumored that the enemy was marching down the North bank of the river, and that Jackson was moving on the opposite side. But this is only rumor, and no confirmation of it is known at the time of this writing.—*Examiner.*

Richmond, Dec. 16.—The estimate of our killed and wounded in the several days' encounters amounts to about 2,000. The loss of the enemy is believed to be fully 6,000.

A wounded officer informs us that we had taken a large number of prisoners; 1500 of whom were en route for Richmond on foot, which number he passed at Guines's station, on the Fredericksburg railroad, on yesterday.

We understand that our troops were not at all fatigued by the fight of Saturday, they lying in position and the enemy making the movements; and such was the spirit of our men that we are informed not a straggler was to be seen! This is noble.

The enemy's dense columns were pushed forward so rapidly that they advanced in disorder. Our troops would wait for them to get within a hundred yards or even less, and would then open with terrible effect. The ground was blue with the fallen foe.—*Enquirer.*

WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINIANS.—The Richmond papers give the following names of North Carolinians brought to the Hospitals in that city from the battle field at Fredericksburg:

Lt J K Wiggins, Co B, 18th; Lt W H Holt D, 38th, throat and leg; Capt H C Fite, H, 37th, left arm and breast; Lt L Crawford, A, 57th. Privates: J W Pully, C, 24th; J W Aycock, D, 24th; J H Lindsay, A, 5th; W Carswell, F, 6th; J Hanson, G, 19th; D M Baker, I, 2d; B Candrell, I, 57th; J P Sales and W Wood, G, 54th; W Sauls and J E Stancell, D, 64th; J Fields, F, 3d cav; R Hanner, I, 3d cav; J A Hoppy, G, 3d; J T Hood, E, 9th; M Collier, E, 7th; S Lambert, K, 7th; E Johnson, E, 33d.

The following interesting details are from the army correspondent of the Examiner.

FREDERICKSBURG,
December 16, 1862—Evening.

In my haste to finish my letter of this morning in time for the Richmond train, I necessarily omitted many things I desired to mention. As this is probably the last time I shall write from this place, I shall take occasion to include in it some details of the three past eventful days that have not yet met attention.

THE TOWN.

On a superficial view the town has much the same appearance that it might be supposed to wear if several large fires had broken out at one time and the inhabitants of the whole place had removed their furniture and household goods in haste and panic. Fences are torn down, windows wrenched off, doors burst open, and parlor, chamber and counting room furniture thrown into the streets, into gardens and into the old fields. You come upon piano stools and arm chairs in the most out of the way and unexpected places. Feathers from ripped up beds, crockery, preserve jars and empty bottles are scattered in all directions.—But there is a feature even in the outside view that dispels the idea that all this disarrangement of the articles of household economy has been the result of that hasty but peaceful removal of goods so common in ordinary conflagrations. Ghastly corpses meet the eye at every turn in the streets, the market place, the court house, in the quiet church-yards—everywhere.

This spectacle, in all its hideousness, is pleasant. Those torn and broken bodies are the corpses of the fiends incarnate who have brought ruin and desolation to the hearthstones of thousands upon thousands of happy and peaceful Southern homes. Southern powder and steel have dealt them their just punishment. It was meet that some of them should render up their vile spirits upon the very altars and firesides they had desecrated.

A great number of houses have been struck with shell and solid shot, but, except where they were fired and burnt, the damage from these missiles is by no means as great as has been represented, or as would naturally be expected, when it is recollected that both on the 11th and the 13th the town was for hours swept by the cannon of both armies. In exceptional cases a house has been so battered as to be uninhabitable, but as a rule the missiles have left only two circular, cleanly cut holes, at the points of entrance and exit. This is almost universally true of wooden houses—brick houses fared worse.

But it is necessary to enter the houses even rightly to appreciate the word *sack*, and to be able to comprehend the thorough vandalism of the people with whom we are at war. That they would have stolen all the food, money and clothing that came in their way might have been expected; any army turned loose by their officers upon an unprotected town might do as much. But that men claiming to belong to an enlightened and christian nation should be guilty of the mean and wanton excesses that the Abolition soldiers have committed here, almost exceeds belief.—As a specimen of their vandalism, I will describe the present condition of Mayor Slaughter's house; the description will answer for a hundred other residences in town. It is a handsome two story white frame building of eight rooms, four on each floor, with a handsome porch in front, supported by wooden pillars; in the rear a similar porch looks into what was once a handsome garden, but is now a waste. An airy hall divides the house. The parlors are on the right as you enter the house from the east. Though standing in a very exposed situation, but three cannon shot have struck this building, one chipping off a piece of one of the front porch pillars and knocking it from its foundation, and the other two passed clean through the house, one entering the front parlor and passing our through the back, and the other ranging diagonally across the second story from west to east. The handsome furniture of the parlors is scattered through the muddy streets far and near; two or three family portraits alone being left to stare upon the stripped and deserted rooms. In the dining room there is some broken glass and china ware. In the principal chamber, up stairs, some of the furniture is still standing. The bureau and wardrobe drawers are broken open and every vestige of linen gone; two closets in the room have been rifled, and such of their contents as were not deemed of value by the robbers, viz: private correspondence, religious works, children's toys, portions of female apparel, &c., are piled in a soiled and broken mass in the middle of the floor. Still the most disgraceful acts of the invaders, and those in which they manifested their swinish habits must remain untold. Suffice it to say, they have desecrated the apartments of this and other most respectable private residences by making use of them for purposes which cannot be mentioned.

THE PRISONERS.

When our troops entered the town on yesterday morning they took between a hundred and fifty and two hundred prisoners. They were all found in groups of from three to a dozen, concealed in the houses.—About one half remained that they might be captured, of the rest some were drunk, and others being busily engaged in thieving, did not hear the order to retreat, and were left behind. I have conversed with a number of these prisoners. They acknowledge a defeat, and blame Burnside. They say "McClellan would never have got them into such an affair as this," alluding to the disastrous defeat of last Saturday. These prisoners know nothing of the extent of their loss; they only know that they have been defeated, and as they say "cut to pieces." One of them told me it was all "fol-de-rol about McClellan being superseded," that he had only been temporarily relieved for the purpose of having an examination into his conduct subsequent to the battle of Sharpsburg, and that he would, in a short time, resume the command of the army of the Potomac.

BATTLE FIELD PLUNDERERS.

During yesterday and to-day I have seen a deal of battle field plundering. As I write there are upwards of a thousand men picking up the fields in front of Marye's hill, where the dead are lying by hundreds, but they are merely gleaners, the harvest was gathered yesterday evening by our picket regiments, who were the first on the ground after the enemy ceased shelling. Battle field plunderers may be dicided into three classes, according to the date of their arrival. The first upon the field run hastily along from corpse to corpse, inverting the pockets, and keeping an eye to watches and jewelry; the next class are content with canteens, boots, great coats and pants; the last are the gleaners, who have to put up with under clothing. These are still at work, even while the burial party are performing the last offices for the dead. It is curious to see with what nonchalence they examine a man's undershirt or drawers and, upon finding it to suit their tastes, proceed to strip him of it. The artillery, being always in rear of the infantry, get very little of the valuable plunder. When the infantry, return to camp they sell by auction such of their booty as they have no immediate use for. The auctioneer stands on a stump and cries the bids with almost as much earnestness as a regular Richmond crier does a sprained mule at the horse auction on Council Chamber Hill.

AN INCIDENT OF BATTLE.

One of the soldiers in General T. R. R. Cobb's brigade has a game cock, which he had with him on the day of battle. By a trick, or signal, which they had taught him, the soldiers could make the cock crow whenever they chose. Upon each advance of the enemy just before our sharpshooters opened upon them, the cock's clear, shrill clarion rang out on the sulphurious air. This strange defiance, while it cheered and amused our boys, fell with a depressing effect upon the ears of the enemy. When the foe retired to return no more, the cock with repeated crows, sounded the victory.

Proposed Seizure of Factories &c.—The Finance Committee of the Georgia Legislature has reported resolutions to authorise the Governor to seize all factories, tanneries and manufactured articles in the State, unless satisfactory arrangements can be made with their proprietors to get leather at $1 a lb. shoes at $3 a pair, cotton yarn at $2 50 a bunch, osnaburgs 25 cents, woolen jeans $2, cotton shirting, 4 wide, 20 cents, and other widths in proportion. If seized, the Governor to employ operatives to work them, and retain possession until every Georgia soldier is furnished with a good pair of shoes and a good suit of clothes.

The committee admits that the measure is harsh, but consider it really necessary to save those so dear to them from shivering and dying away from home and kindred in inhospitable climes. It is to be hoped that the proprietors will not wait for the adoption of such a measure, but will at once render it unnecessary by accepting the liberal terms offered by the Exemption Law.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1862.

The Holidays.

In order to give the hands employed in our office an opportunity to enjoy the Holiday season, no paper will be issued from this office next week.

We usually greeted our patrons, at this season, with a "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year;" but now so deep a gloom has been cast over our once happy land, that the time-honored custom of great and universal rejoicing in honor of the advent of the Prince of Peace, has been rather changed to a time of mourning, humiliation and prayer. There is scarcely a family in the land which does not mourn the loss of some dear relative or friend, by the casualties of this unnatural and cruel war; and in place of the usual greetings, it would seem more proper to endeavor to console the bereaved, and seriously turn our thoughts to Him who alone can stay the tide of war, and cause the bloody sword to be sheathed.—May God grant that these horrid scenes may soon be over, and our prayer should be for the welfare of our country, and the "defeat of every evil design against us," and the speedy return of blessed peace.

May 1863 prove to be a more happy year than the past.

WAR NEWS.—In this issue we give more detailed accounts of the engagements at Fredericksburg, Kinston, &c. The enemy at Fredericksburg had re-crossed the Rappahannock, and at latest accounts had made no further advance movements. The Yankees had also retreated from Goldsboro' towards Newbern, and Kinston has been taken possession of by our troops.

It was stated, a few days since, that our force at Goldsboro' was 17,000 strong, and reinforcements still arriving; also that Gen. Lee had tendered 30,000 more men, if needed in North Carolina.

THE CRUEL WAR.—Last week we published a list of the casualties in Capt. Atwood's old company, in the Fredericksburg fight, and this week we present a list of the killed and wounded of Capt. Mann's old company.

The 21st Regiment, we learn, escaped this time, Capt. David Barrow being only slightly wounded in the head.

LIEUT. H. C. BANNER.—It again becomes our painful duty to announce the death of a young man,—a friend and neighbor,—who gallantly fell in defence of his country. Lieut. H. C. Banner, of Co. K, 48th Regt. N. C. T., the youngest son of C. L. Banner, Esq., died at Petersburg from a wound received in the battle of Fredericksburg. His father and sister arrived at Petersburg a short time before he breathed his last, and accompanied his remains home. Lieut. Banner was the intimate friend and neighbor of Lieut. Shepperd, whose death we announced last week. Both now sleep in our beautiful "Woodland Cemetery." Lieut. Shepperd beside his sainted mother, and Lieut. Banner next to his departed sister.

Lieut. Banner was an amiable and accomplished young man, and won the esteem of all who made his acquaintance, and the circle in which he moved will sadly miss his genial presence.

LEWIS TRANSU, son of Mr. Ephraim Transu, also fell whilst discharging his duty, as a private, in the battle of Fredericksburg. This is the third son of Mr. Transu who has sacrificed his life in the service of his country, and the feelings of the parents can easier be imagined than described.—All in the vigor of youth and manhood, these three excellent and brave young men have met a soldier's death.—Many families have been sorely afflicted, yet few like this.

☞ The Raleigh Daily Progress, "does not feel at ease or secure because Foster has retraced his steps and returned to Newbern, being strong in the belief that another advance will be made in a few days, or at farthest within a month."

COL. JOHN A. GILMER.—This gallant officer of the 27th N. C. regiment was severely wounded by a ball in his leg, at the recent battle of Fredericksburg. Colonel Gilmer has won distinction on more than one bloody field.—*Patriot.*

☞ The late Northern news, in this paper, is very important,—if true.

ARRIVAL OF A VALUABLE CARGO.—We are informed on reliable authority, that another vessel recently entered a Confederate port with a valuable cargo of guns, ammunition, medicines, army stores, &c.

57th Regiment.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Robert Gray, of Winston, we have been permitted to make some extracts from a letter received from Lt. S. W. Gray, of Co. D, 57th Regt. N. C. T., which Lt. Gray is now commanding.

Co. D is composed principally of young men from Forsyth (formerly Capt. Mann's,) in which many of our readers feel a deep interest. It will be seen that the company suffered severely, and the loss is explained by the fearful charge on a Yankee battery. To the extract:

BREASTWORKS BEFORE FRED'BG,
And in front of Yankee Batteries,
December 15, 1862.

We are in view of the Yankee forces, have been in line of battle five days, and nearly starved out. The Yankee batteries shell us occasionally.

We were in the fight on Saturday the 13th, in the evening, our Regiment being ordered to drive some Yankees from the railroad, about 4 o'clock, p. m. We drove them back and then charged a battery, six cannon playing on us all the time. It was awful and hard fighting truly. We received great commendation for our bravery, and our charge was considered a noble and gallant one. We suffered severely, and our regiment lost about 200 in killed, wounded and missing. Our company suffered more than any other, viz: 10 killed, 20 wounded, and 4 or 5 missing.

The *killed* are Capt. Butner, shot through the breast; Jno. Conrad, Wm. Hampton, A. B. Livengood, Jacob Livengood, Wm. H. Matthews, S. A. Pulliam, Henry Reich, Lewis Transu, John V. Sullivan.

Wounded.—Saunders, slightly;——Nelson, slightly; Lt. Ogburn, badly; J. E. Barrow, in leg; George Beck, slightly;——Boram, badly;——Burke, badly in head; Jesse Coltrain, two or three fingers off; John Flynt and Jacob Fulton, slightly; J. H. Haynes, in both legs;——Hoover, E. Lasly, in thigh;——Lowrie, slightly in foot; James Marshall, arm amputated; V. Pfaff, slightly; L. T. Reich, badly in thigh; W. G. Richmond, foot amputated; John Spease, badly in bowels; W. Sullivan, slightly; J. B. Wright, leg amputated.

There are several others missing.

Our Regiment suffered severely in the loss of officers, to wit:

Lt. Rowan Pinckston was killed; Capt. Miller, shot through the head; Capt. Cannon mortally wounded; Capt. Speck, leg amputated; Lt. Frank Hall, killed; Lt. Brown, mortally wounded; Lt. Boyd, in side.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Nothing of interest has transpired in the Legislature since our last, except what follows:

The bill to raise 10,000 troops, introduced by Capt. Grissom has passed the Commons, but failed in the Senate, for want of time. The bill provided for volunteers of any age over 18 and leaves to the men the election of their officers.

The resolution of Mr. Graham, condemning the seizure of Rev. R. J. Graves, and calling for his return to this State, in order that his case may be investigated in North Carolina, passed.

SOLICITOR FOR THE 4TH DISTRICT.—On Wednesday of last week, Thomas Settle, Esq., was re-elected by a large majority.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—On Wednesday evening, the two Houses elected Col. Sion H. Rogers, of Wake County, Attorney General of the State.

DIRECTORS OF THE INSANE ASYLUM.—On Friday last the General Assembly elected the following gentlemen Directors of the Insane Asylum: Rev. Colin Shaw, P F Pescud, Dr Chas E Johnson, Dr James E Williamson, and J A Leak, Esq.

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—On Saturday last the General Assembly elected Sam'l F Phillips, Esq., Auditor of Public Accounts A better selection could not have been made.

The Raleigh Standard says:

The Commons was engaged at 12 M. on Thursday, in considering a resolution requesting the Governor to see that the Confederate prisoners from this State at Salisbury are provided with clothing, and instructing the Attorney General to sue out the writ of *habeas corpus* for them, &c.

The House of Commons was engaged for the most part of the evening session of Wednesday, in discussing the bill to transfer the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. Messrs. Waddell, Amis, and Harris, of Chatham, opposed, and Messrs. Shepherd, McKay, and McCormick spoke in favor of it. The bill was laid upon the table.

The Legislature took a recess on Monday morning last, until Monday the 19th of January. About 90 acts and resolutions were passed, a full and correct list of which we will give in our next.

The two Houses, by a large vote, declared the office of Adjutant General vacant, but did not fill it itself, nor provide directly for doing so. Under the circumstances, as the office has been declared vacant, the Governor may deem it his duty to fill it.

The revenue bill passed the Senate, but failed in the Commons for want of time. It will no doubt be the first measure which will engage the attention of the Legislature when it re-assembles.

Much of the valuable time of the two Houses was consumed by the Destructives in speech-making, and in calling the yeas and nays. The leaders of this faction appeared to be more intent on making party capital than in providing ways and means to defend the State and uphold the cause. Still, much business was transacted of an important character, for which the Conservatives deserve the thanks of their constituents.

President's Proclamation.

A Proclamation from President Davis appears in the Richmond papers in relation to the murder of M. B. Mumford, at New Orleans by Gen. Butler. It reviews the case and the correspondence concerning it between Gen. Lee and Halleck, and the shuffling diplomacy of the Yankee Commander-in Chief is fully exposed. The President says, that Halleck promised explanations which he never made, and failed to respond to certain inquiries from Gen. Lee, which the President regards as admitting the guilt of Butler.

The President pronounces Butler a felon, deserving of capital punishment, and says I do order that he may be no longer considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging. And I do further order that no Commissioned Officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole before exchanged, until said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes.

LATEST NEWS.

Highly Important from the North.

RICHMOND, Dec. 22.

A special dispatch to the *Enquirer* brings Northern advices to the 20th.

Seward and his son have both resigned and a reconstruction of the entire cabinet is probable.

The reason of this is the failure at Fredericksburg.

On the 18th a committee of Republican Senators waited on Lincoln and asked for a reconstruction of the cabinet. Seward and his son immediately tendered their resignations. They had not been accepted, but the Philadelphia Enquirer says they will be. Blair will follow suit, and Halleck will be removed.

The Washington Star gives the history of the Republican caucus, showing that steps were taken there for the re-construction of the Cabinet, and thinks that all of Seward's colleagues will follow his example.

The Yankees admit a loss at Fredericksburg of 1,400 killed and 8,000 wounded.

FURTHER FROM THE NORTH.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—Norfolk dates to the 20th received, by which we get New York dates to the 18th and 19th, and the New York World of the 18th and 19th.

Nothing of interest from Norfolk.

The World concedes the most terrible defeat of the war at Fredericksburg. It says the loss will rather exceed than come under 15,000, as previously stated.

Meagher's brigade went in 1200 strong and but 250 could be found next morning. Other brigades suffered as much.

The World says, editorially, "heaven help us! there seems to be no help in man. Our cause is perishing. Hope after hope has vanished. Now the only prospect is the very blackness of despair.—Here we are reeling back from the third campaign upon Richmond. Fifteen thousand of the Grand Army sacrificed at one swoop, and escaping only by a hair's breadth."

Burnside telegraphed from headquarters on the 18th, that the whole army had recrossed without loss of men or property; that it was found impossible to carry the crest of the hill, and recrossing became a military necessity.

The World says, "the army will now go into winter quarters because it can go nowhere else.

A telegram from Cairo says, the iron-clad ram Cairo was blown up, 20 miles from the mouth of the Yazoo, on the 12th, by rebel torpedoes, and sunk in 40 feet of water. In 15 minutes she was a total loss. The crew were saved. Two other gunboats in the rear escaped.

Additional particulars of the battle of Prairie Grove Ark., show the abolition loss in killed and wounded to be 995. The rebel loss is 2,700.

Several vessels of Banks' fleet have put into Hilton Head short of coal, disabled, &c. The troops on board had suffered much.

The Rebel Pirate Alabama was heard from on the 28th ult, when she was at Dominica, West Indies, whither she had gone in pursuit of a schooner. The San Jacinto had been at Point Petro only a few days before, but had sailed for St Thomas.

The Abolition Congress had appointed a committee who left Washington on Thursday for the Rappahannock to enquire into the facts of the late terrible disaster at Fredericksburg.

FEDERAL ITEMS.—B. F. Flanders and Michael Hope, unconditional Union men, have been elected to Congress in the 1st and 2d Districts of Louisiana. The total vote in the 1st District was 3,100—in the 2d, 2,200. In 1859 the total vote was 14,000.

The bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union has passed both houses of Congress.

Gold was selling in N. Y. at 132. Cotton 87 cents for middling.

The Whereabouts of Burnside.—The Examiner of yesterday says on official information, that General Hampton made the circuit of the enemy's lines and found him in heavy force on Bull Run and at Dumfries, evidently moving slowly towards Washington. The cavalry cut off and destroyed a large number of wagons belonging to his trains and took a few prisoners.

Evacuation of Nashville.—It is reported that the enemy are evacuating Nashville in the direction of Bowling Green. They are removing their heavy guns across the river.

President Davis in the West.—President Davis, on his recent visit to Tennessee, reviewed the army of the West at Murfreesboro'. Among the officers conspicuously mentioned as present, are Gens. Bragg, Hardee, Polk, Breckinridge and Cheatham. The President and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston passed through Atlanta on Tuesday morning last, on their way to Jackson, Miss. The President will return by way of Savannah and Charleston, then by way of Wilmington and the east coast of North Carolina.

An accident of an uncommonly melancholy character occured at Sullivan's Island on Wednesday afternoon.

While three men were ramming home a shell into a rifle cannon the missile exploded. The rammer tore off the arm of two of the gunners and the hand of the third, and fifteen soldiers standing near the piece were more or less injured by the fragments of the shell.—Some of these, it is feared, will lose their sight.

From the Raleigh Standard, Dec 19th.

THE BATTLE OF KINSTON.

Kinston is on the north side, or left bank of the Neuse river, about 28 miles from Goldsborough.—The latter place is on the same side of the river with Kinston. White Hall is 15 miles southeast of Goldsborough, and is on the south side, or right bank of the same river. Spring Bank is 6 miles from Goldsborough, and on the south side. Lord Cornwallis crossed at this place in the revolutionary war, in 1781, on his way from Wilmington to Halifax.—Falling Creek is 20 miles from Goldsborough, and on the same side. Raleigh, the seat of government of the State, is 52 miles from Goldsborough, and on the same side with White Hall.

It appears that the enemy came up on the Trent river road, on the south side of the Neuse. On Friday a skirmish took place at Mr. Becton's plantation, some ten miles below Kinston. On Friday night our troops fell back to Parrott's lane, seven miles from Kinston, where, on Saturday, another skirmish took place. Our troops then fell back on Saturday evening to the old distillery, just below the County bridge, about one mile and a quarter from Kinston, where they encamped. On Sunday morning the battle commenced at this point, at 8 o'clock, and continued until 2 P. M, when Gen. Evans ordered them to fall back on Kinston, and destroy the bridge. The enemy being so superior in numbers, supposed to be 15,000, and pressing rapidly on our forces, there was no time to destroy the bridge, although it was fired. Col. Mallett's battalion, it seems, were not able to cross in time, as the enemy had seized the southern end of the bridge, and they fought on until ordered by Gen. Evans to make their escape up the right or south bank of the river, to White Hall. It is reported that a portion of the battalion were made peisoners. Our killed and severely wounded on the south bank, of course fell into the hands of the enemy. After a stand, for a short time by our troops, between the bridge and Kinston, Gen. Evans fell back to the heights north of Kinston upon which is Mr. Washington's beautiful residence. About 4 o'clock the enemy sent a flag of truce demanding the unconditional surrender of the Confederate troops, and the post of Kinston, which Gen. Evans promptly declined to do. Darkness setting in, hostilities were not renewed, and our troops retired towards Falling Creek.

While these events were transpiring, some half dozen of the enemy's gunboats were attacking the fortifications on the north side of the river, some two to three miles below Kinston. They were repulsed by our artillery, commanded by Col. Stephen D. Pool, and the river falling at the time, they dropped down about Fort Barnwell.

In the fight on Sunday about 15,000 of the enemy were engaged with about 3,000 of our troops, who maintained their ground for six hours with great firmness and courage. We are still without any thing like a full list of casualties in this battle. Our loss is supposed to have been about 350 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The enemy's loss is no doubt twice that number.

We learn that the enemy evacuated Kinston on Tuesday, and burnt the County bridge in their rear. Our troops from Falling Creek at once re-occupied the place, and re-captured a portion of Mallett's battalion who had been made prisoners.

It is difficult to obtain the truth, so numerous and conflicting are the rumors. The last statement in regard to Col. Mallett's battalion is, that the Colonel was wounded, and, with a number of his men, was taken prisoners, and would be paroled on Wednesday. Five of the company officers of the battalion are reported killed, but we avoid giving names until the facts are definitely obtained. It is further stated that 110 of Mallett's battalion made their escape and have come in.

SKIRMISH AT WHITE HALL.

A severe skirmish took place on Tuesday, at White Hall. The river was between the enemy and our troops. We learn that our troops cleared the river bank of the enemy, and drove them back. Our loss in this engagement was about 20 killed and 40 wounded.

The 11th, Col. Leaventhrope's, had seven men killed and twenty-three wounded at White Hall.—Lt. Means, of Mecklenburg, is the only officer reported killed.

BATTLE OF GOLDSBOROUGH.

On Wednesday last the enemy approached Goldsborough on the south bank of the Neuse in force, and about 1 P. M. a severe engagement took place near the Railroad bridge, some two miles south of the town. It is stated that the enemy burnt the bridge, but our troops crossed over on the County bridge, a mile or so above, and drove the enemy about a mile. We were driving them at sun-down Wednesday. The Progress of to-day has a dispatch, dated the 17th, from which we take the following:

"Battle raged furiously all day on David Everett's farm and in the vicinity, the right wing of the Yankee army extending nearly to Neuse river, about four miles hence.

Between two and three o'clock six Yankees, under cover of pines, reached the Railroad bridge, set it on fire and entirely consumed it. Five of the rascals were killed on the spot.

Late in the day our forces gallantly repulsed an attempt of the enemy to cross the county bridge and drove them back from their position on the other side of the river.—Our troops fought like veterans, and when the firing ceased at dark had gallantly maintained their ground."

We have no information as to the killed and wounded on either side.

Gen. G. W. Smith was in command of our forces. Gen. Pettigrew is said to have been present with his brigade. Generals Clingman, French and Martin are said also to have been present.

Our forces on Wednesday evening were about 17,000, with reinforcements hourly expected. A correspondent of the Progress says that intelligence had reached Goldsborough that Bank's column had probably joined Foster's, making some 40,000 or 50,000 of the enemy. Gen. Smith is represented as sanguine of success, and it is reported that Gen. Lee had telegraphed him that he could spare him, if necessary 30,000 more men.

The enemy are believed to have 1,500 cavalry and 40 pieces of artillery.

The Railroad south of Goldsborough has been torn up for some distance by the enemy, and of course all communication with Wilmington has been cut off.

It may be that the battle has been renewed to-day. We will give the latest news up to the time of going to press.

Among the wounded who reached this place on Wednesday evening was Maj. John A. Graves, of the 47th, who was injured in the leg by the falling of his horse on Monday.

LATER.—We learn, as we go to press, that a dispatch has been received stating that the enemy had disappeared south of Goldsborough.

PAROLED PRISONERS.—About 400 of our prisoners were paroled at Kinston last week. Their oath obliges them to abstain from all acts during their parole, which in any way would afford aid and comfort to the Confederate States.

We understand that the conscripts of Col. Mallett's battalion have since been ordered back to Camp Holmes, and they are refused permission to return home until they are exchanged. By what law, civil or military, they are thus detained, we cannot perceive.—*Standard.*

THE YANKEE RAID.

One of the most disgraceful affairs of the war to the enemy, is the recent raid upon the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. His force as first noticed at Kinston was at least 15,000, being five to one to Gen. Evans'. Our killed and wounded was small,—the enemy's heavy. He took about 400 prisoners of our force, drove us beyond Kinston, entered the town and pillaged it, and on retiring burnt the railroad bridge, to prevent pursuit by our increasing forces. At Whitehall the enemy suffered severely.

We are assured that the enemy were reinforced every day from Newbern, until his number, as estimated by some, increased to 70,000 men. He advanced to the Rail Road, protected by the river, tore up the Road and burnt bridges, &c., and immediately retreated back to Newbern. It is understood that the damage to the Road can be repaired in a few days. The reported burning of Everittsville and private dwellings by the enemy, is untrue. A gentleman informs us that he witnessed the retreat on Friday last near Kinston. The wagon train was upwards of 9 miles in length, and the army was passing the entire day, in a close column, and at a quick pace. His whole demeanor indicates as much fright as if we had had 100,000 men ready to pounce upon him.—*Standard.*

FIGHT AT KINSTON & WHITE HALL.

The fight at Kinston of our small force under Gen. Evans, against at least 15,000 Yankees shows the ability of our soldiers to cope with them at least three or four to one. About 1,200 of our men kept them in check for a day.

Our veteran troops, both from this State and South Carolina, fought well, but none fought better than the raw conscripts in Col. Mallett's battalion. If Gen. Evans had had under his command 10,000 men, the Yankees would have been driven back to Newbern.

At White Hall the enemy was badly damaged. The bridge having been burned the river divided the antagonists. The Yankees were heavily posted on the south side of Neuse river. On the north side we had only three companies of the 59th, Partizan rangers, commanded by Col. D. D. Ferebee, one company of the 31st Reg't it is reported, and the 11th North Carolina, commanded by Col. Leaventhorpe. The 11th N. C. we understand, was handsomely manœuvred by Col. Leaventhorpe, His losses were very small, but those of the enemy severe.

Reported Victory in Tennessee.—Richmond, Dec. 17.—Intelligence was received in Lynchburg, Monday, (says the Republican of that city,) that our forces under General Johnston were attackted by the enemy, near Murfreesboro', early on Saturday morning, when a terrific battle ensued. The enemy far outnumbered our troops, who gradually fell back before them a distance of about ten miles, contesting the ground inch by inch as they retired, with bloody effects upon the Abolitionists.

Our troops received reinforcements Saturday night when they rallied, and on Sunday not only recovered the ground they had lost, but in their turn forced the enemy back a distance of four miles from the point at which the fight commenced.

It is stated that the victory, while perhaps not decisive, is a glorious one, and as one of the fruits of it, it was confidently anticipated that Nashville would be captured.

Passengers from the West yesterday evening, report the enemy's loss at five thousand. Our own is stated by them to be heavy.

This intelligence, while not official, is believed to be reliable. That a battle has been fought, we have certain information, and it is hoped the reported result above is correct.

Dispatch.

SOUTHERN CURRENCY AT THE NORTH.—A gentleman just from the United States informs us that the notes of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina banks are at a discount of only *five* per cent., and that Virginia bank notes are from 15 to 20 per cent. discount. This is a great improvement on 50 and 60 per cent. discount, and indicates that a feeling of early peace is entertained by the brokers of the United States, the best barometers of national storms.

Our informant says that he was told that Confederate notes would be at about the same discount, of five per cent, if they could be dealt in. The cause of the difference between Virginia and other Southern States is said to be because Virginia was "deeper in," and her territory was more wasted and destroyed, than any of the other States. Our readers can draw their own conclusions, from the state of Southern money in the markets.

Richmond Enquirer.

Salt Works.—The Charleston Courier gives statistids, from which it appears that there are within the city limits, one hundred and twenty salt works in the course of erection or in operation which produce an average of eleven bushels per day each, or eight thousand bushels per week. The number of boilers of different sizes is seven hundred. About four thousand cords of wood per week are consumed.—The cost of these works, in the aggregate has been estimated at the lowest at two hundred and fifty dollars. The cost of the wood consumed daily is averaged at eight thousand dollars, or nearly fifty thousand dollars per week. The total aggregate, allowing for hands engaged and other items would swell the amount to near half million dollars per week.

Cure for Dyptheria.—A gentleman who has tried it assures us that Kerosene, or coal oil, is an almost infallible remedy for that terrible and fatal disease—dyptheria. The remedy is to be applied externally, by rubbing the throat with the oil freely and frequently. It has cured numerous cases, as many, probably, as 50 in one neighborhood where our informant lives and he knows of but one case in which it failed. He regards it as the best remedy known for this disease. The remedy is a simple one, and easily tried.

A CHEAP METHOD OF CURING BACON.—At this time, when Salt is selling for three hundred dollars a sack, the following simple and cheap method of curing bacon (given by a citizen of Georgia,) may be worth trying:

I saw at the house of Mr. Wm. Morton, a well known and respectable citizen of this place good bacon, from a hog weighing two hundred and fifty pounds, killed last week, made by dipping it in boiling brine, hung and smoked immediately. The plan is simple and commendable for its economy of salt. Take a kettle or large pot nearly full of water, put in a little more salt than the water will dissolve, bring it to boil, cut up the meet, and while animal heat is in it put in the kettle and boil, from two to four minutes, according as the meat is thick or thin: rub on meal to keep off the flies than hang and smoke it. The brine must be kept up to its full strength by occasionally adding salt. When the work is done, the remaining brine may be boiled down and the salt saved for other uses, or for the next killing.

Mr. Morton tells me he learned this plan from an old man forty years ago, who had used it for years previous. He has frequently tried it in the month of August with invariable success. Every one who knows him will vouch for the truth of his assertion.

GEORGIA COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.—The Legislature of Georgia has passed a bill appropriating $60,000 to purchase the half interest of Lee & Co's. Card manufactory. This is to be applied in part towards duplicating 20 of the machines, which it is stated can be done in a few weeks at the Penitentiary. And as each machine makes 30 pairs of cards a day, the whole will turn out 15,000 pairs a month. This is a wise measure of Georgia. With such a supply of cards the women of the State can speedily clothe themselves and their gallant troops without seizing the factories, as proposed, and without a necessary dependence on them.

These Georgia Cards are made on a Whittemore machine which was brought through from Baltimore and are perfect patterns of the Whittemore Cards. They are sold by the makers at $10, instead of $25 and $30 for those which have run the blockade. It is said that it costs $3 a pair to make them.

Fay. Obs

CONFEDERATES IN THE HOSPITAL AT SHARPSBURG.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, writing from Sharpsburg, under date of October 30, says:

There are over fourteen hundred wounded rebels in the hospitals here and in the vicinity, under the general superintendence of Dr. Ranch, Medical Director of the 5th army corps. These wounded rebels are lying in churches, dwellings, barns, and tents, scattered throughout the neighborhood. They are in all styles of suffering, many dying every day. As humanity demands kind treatment to the enemy's wounded as well as our own, they received such from our surgeons, as well as from benevolent citizens.

At the "Concentrating Hospital," in an old church, under the care of Dr. Horace de Young, are two remarkable cases entitled to special notice. The first is that of private Wm. Kidd, 16th Mississippi regiment. He received a gunshot wound through the face, and laid on the battle field two days and one night before he was picked up. The ball, supposed to be a grape shot, entered the right cheek bone and came out immediately opposite, fracturing said bone, carrying away the upper portion of the muscle of the face on both cheeks, the entire nose, the right eye, and the superciliary ridge, and also the entire bony casing of the eye.—The upper jaw fell down over the lower jaw and chin, leaving his palate and throat exposed. The rebel surgeons pronounced his case hopeless; but under the medical skill of our surgeons, the man is now so far recovered as to walk the streets of Sharpsburg to-day. Mr. Kidd says when he left Mississippi he was a fine looking fellow, the pride of his wife, and the admiration of all the belles of the village; but I question if his wife and friends will believe that the Antietam battle helped his personal appearance much."

North Carolina bonds, old sixes, are selling in Richmond at 134 to 135½, and North Carolina 8 per cents at 120 and interest. Confederate bonds also are said to be in demand. The brokers are offering 27½ per cent. premium for Virginia and North Carolina Bank notes, and selling them at 35.

Milroy, the Abolition General in command in Western Virginia, is equalling Pope in his cruelty. He has assessed a tax upon the people to pay the damage occasioned by the Confederate guerillas, and orders those who fail to pay to be shot, their houses burned and property to be seized.

Bishop Atkinson, of the Episcopal Church in this State, has consented to accept the Rectorship of St. James' Parish, Wilmington, made vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. Drane, with the understanding that it will not conflict with his Episcopal duties in the Diocese.

An Unprofitable Transaction.—We learn from the Richmond Whig that Messrs. West & Johnson of Richmond have presented a claim to our Legislature, of $2500, for a violation of their copyright of the "Volunteer's Hand Book." It seems that our State Convention ordered the printing and distribution of 5000 copies of that work among our troops without asking leave of the proprietors. For this invasion of their right of property $2500 is claimed, which is more, by about $1000, than West & Johnson would have charged the State for 5000 copies ready printed. If the State should pay them $2500, added to what it has already paid for printing the work at the office of the Deaf & Dumb Asylum, the loss will be very considerable.—*Pay. Obs.*

NOTICE!

On Monday the 22nd day of December next, at Hampton Bynum's Plantation, on Townfork in Stokes County, N. C., I will sell at public auction, a large quantity of CORN, FODDER and HAY; also some WHEAT, RYE and OATS.

TERMS.—Cash, or six months' credit with bond and good security, bearing interest from day of sale,—at the option of the purchaser.

J. W. DAVIS, C. S. S.

Nov. 25th, 1862.

DIED:

In this place, of consumption, on the 19th inst., SARAH LOUISA ACKRIDAN, aged 18 years 9 months and 10 days.

In this county, on Friday the 19th inst., from wounds received at the battles around Richmond, ——SHULTZ.

In Winston, on the 15th inst., of Diptheria, MARY LOUISA, youngest daughter of Peter and Sarah L. Fetter, aged 2 years, 7 months and 20 days.

She was a most interesting, sweet and lovely little girl. Her sufferings were severe, but are now ended. "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

An early summons Jesus sends,
To call a child above,
And whispers to the weeping friends,
'Tis all the fruits of love.

To save a child from woe,
And guard it from all harm,
And from the many griefs below,
He called it to His arms.

In Davidson County, on Friday the 19th inst., after a long illness, VICTORIA R. A., infant daughter of A. A. and Elizabeth Rothrock, aged six months 3 weeks and 6 days.

This child is forever blessed,
Let no one be distressed,
Christ bid it fall asleep:
The body dead, the spirit
Will endless life inherit
With his redeem'd and happy sheep.

At Gordonsville, Va., on the 9th of October, 1862, JOSHUA A. HEDGECOCK, in the 32d year of his age, from Forsyth County. He leaves a wife and five children, father, mother, and four sisters to mourn his loss. He was a member of the Methodist Church.

The pains of death are past,
Labor and sorrow cease,
And life's great warfare closed at last,
His soul is found in peace.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1862.

Thomas Sullivan, Adm'r. of Archibald Pettiford, dec'd vs Alfred Pettiford and others. } Petition to sell real estate to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Alfred Pettiford, Isaac Pettiford, Fanny intermarried with ——, and Sally intermarried with —— Valentine, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale, and will be heard ex parte.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

Dec. 25, 1862. 35::6w

Common Schools. Forsyth County

A division of the Common School Fund of Forsyth County for the year 1862.

Dist.	Amt.	Dist.	Amt.	Dist.	Amt.
1	102 96	19	91 67	37	102 79
2	* *	20	* *	38	102 48
3	62 30	21	62 30	39	81 98
4	75 26	22	* *	40	105 78
5	128 57	28	* *	41	65 09
6	62 30	24	——	42	36 60
7	75 38	25	89 38	43	70 31
8	62 30	26	63 68	44	62 50
9	95 56	27	97 45	45	99 97
10	62 30	28	62 30	46	63 40
11	68 96	29	*	47	32 40
12	62 92	30	64 11	48	213 83
13	62 30	31	86 25	49	62 30
14	64 50	32	62 30	50	64 20
15	98 56	33	45 02	51	62 85
16	62 30	34	85 69	52	62 30
17	74 63	35	92 64	53	72 59
18	91 87	36	96 81		

The above sums are due the several districts, they include all the balances due for 1861.

Districts marked thus (*) no returns of the number of children therein have been received.

J. W. ALSPAUGH, Ch'mn.

Dec'r 12th, 1862. 4w.

To Physicians.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the profession to our large stock of MEDICINES, consisting in part of

150 lbs Best English Calomel.
20 lbs. Gum Opium,
75 " Extract Logwood,
200 " Oil Vitriol,
96 doz Balsam Copaiba Capsules,
500 doz. Superior Toilet Soap,
20 doz. Old Brown Windsor Soap,
40 lbs. Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
50 " Blue Mass,
50 " Blister Ointment,
19 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
100 Ounces Quinine,
10 " Morphine,
40 lbs. Gum Camphor,
150 lbs. Cooking Soda,
200 lbs, Epsom Salts,
50 lbs. Tartar Emetic,
100 lbs. Cream Tartar, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by

PARISH & WADDILL,

dec. 5,:31::3m] Main Street, Danville, Va.

NOTICE.

AS Administrator on the Estate of Nancy Tucker, deceased, on the **29th day of December next,** at the late residence of the deceased, in Surry county, upon a credit of six or twelve months, I shall sell

7 LIKELY SLAVES,

to wit: 4 Boys about 18 years old, a Negro Man and a likely Girl with her first child.

At the same time, I shall sell some STOCK and various articles of Household Furniture.

JNO. M. CLOUD, Adm'r.

Nov. 11, 1862. 30–3t.

*** Greensboro' Patriot copy three times and forward account.

HOME-MADE JEANS & SOCKS WANTED.

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862.

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

Thos. T. Best, Esq.,

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Tailoring Establishment, in Winston, to T. T. Best, calls upon all indebted to him to come forward and make settlement, without delay.

He can be found, at any time, at the Wachovia Steam Mills. P. A. WILSON.

December 12, 1862. (4t.)

*** Sentinel copy 4 times.

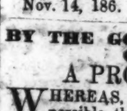
SMALL CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

THE subscriber proposes to re-open his little School (interrupted last fall by the state of his health) on Monday the 5th of January, 1863. TERMS next year:—Twenty-five dollars per term of five months.

W. L. MINUNG.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 3, 1862. 31:3t:pd

$75 REWARD!



RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 10th instant, his negro man PETER. He is about 20 years old, very heavily built, and weighs about 180 pounds, and is very near of a black color.

I have very little doubt that said boy is endeavoring to make his escape to the northern army by the assistance of some white person.

I will pay $50 reward for the apprehension and delivery of said boy to me; and will further give $25 reward for information sufficient to convict any person or persons for aiding said negro in making his escape. HENRY HART.

Forsyth County, N. C., Nov. 28, 1862.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1862

Charles Berrier	Jonah Leinback
Col. Clinard	Dr. Jas. F. Long
A. Dunnagan	Lt. W. J. Leak
Rev. Elias Dodson	Lewis Mize
Mrs. Cecilia Forest	Mrs. Moriah Pickle
Mrs. Henrietta Forest	Miss. Cary C Parsons
M. T. Hepstintall 2	E. T. Reich
Thornton Hampton	A. B. Stith
Nancy Hanes	David Tesh
mrs. L. B. Ingram	Hack Wear
miss. Sarah Jenkins	Capt. T. W. Whatley
S. S. Long	miss. Marg't Wyer

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., November 15th, 1862.

Sale of a portion of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioner to sell all that part of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad, above High Point, will sell at public auction in the town of Salem on the first Tuesday in January 1863, the Road-Toll-houses, &c., between High Point and Bethania, upon terms to be made known on the day of sale. JESSE WALKER, Com.

Nov. 14, 186. 9-ts.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IN ORDER TO STOP, IF possible, the wicked system of speculation which is blighting the land, and prevent the production of famine and distress in the midst of plenty, the Legislature of North Carolina, by joint resolution thereof, ratified on the 23d day of this month, (November,) have authorised me to lay an embargo upon the exportation from the State of certain articles of prime necessity, except to certain persons and for certain purposes:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from carrying beyond the limits of the State any salt, bacon, pork, cotton, corn, meal, flour, potatoes, shoes, leather, hides, cotton cloth, and yarn and woolen cloth. The following persons are alone to be exempted from this prohibition, viz:

All Quartermasters and Commissaries, Agents of the Confederate Government and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character; also all Agents of any county, district, town or corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such articles in behalf of such town, county, district or corporation for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit; also all persons who may make oath before the nearest Justice of the Peace that the articles purchased are for their own private use, and not for re-sale before they are removed; also all persons, non residents, who may have bought such articles before the date hereof. The exception is to extend to salt made by non-residents on theses coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering any of our ports from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State.

Until further order the Colonels of Militia in the different counties, are enjoined to see that this proclamation is enforced.

Not intending or desiring to prevent the people of our sister States from sharing with our own citizens whatever we can spare, but to repress speculation so far as may be possible, I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to aid and sustain me in the enforcement of this proclamation for the common good.

L. S. In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General, and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 26th day of November, A. D., 1862, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, Nov. 28th, 1862.

THE DAILY PROGRESS HAS THE NEWS
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THE DAILY PROGRESS HAS THE NEWS
BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL
BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL
BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL
FROM EVERY POINT IN THE CONFEDERACY
FROM EVERY POINT IN THE CONFEDERACY
FROM EVERY POINT IN THE CONFEDERACY

And is mailed to subscribers at $1 00 per month, $2 50 for three months, $4 00 for six months and $6 00 for twelve months, and sold by newsboys everywhere. Agents will be supplied at $3 00 per hundred.

It is published at Raleigh, N. C., by the Editor and Proprietor of the original DAILY PROGRESS established in Newbern in 1858. It is independent in all things, belongs to no party, and is a live newspaper.

No attention paid to orders unless accompanied by money. Address,

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 41-3m-pd

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY,—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9,

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by hat of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862. 28-3t

☞ All papers in the State please copy three times, send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office

ESTRAY HORSE.

ESTRAYED from the subscriber, on Wednesday Oct 29th, at High Point, a dark bay horse, with black mane and tail, a "star" upon the forehead, and one white hind foot.—He is "ewe necked," near five feet high, and about 13 years old.

Any person taking up said horse will please inform me, or deliver him to me, and he will be suitably rewarded.—Address,

J. L. HOBSON,
Forbush P. O., Yadkin County, N. C.
Nov. 7, 1862. 28-3t-pd.

ALMANAC.

BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC FOR 1863.

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

L. W. BLUM.

Salem, Oct. 1862.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m

Greensborough Mail. (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road,) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P M.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

On and after [illegible] TRI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY JOURNAL will be published [illegible]

Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain [illegible] up to the latest hour before [illegible] will contain TWO EDITIONS [illegible] The MORNING EDITION will contain [illegible] the news by the evening mails [illegible] ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to [illegible] o'clock the [illegible] and will be supplied [illegible] North [illegible] The EVENING EDITION will be [illegible] at 3 o'clock p. m. and [illegible] in the additional news [illegible] up to [illegible] o'clock p. m. and will be [illegible] by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter [illegible] direction they may live, will have the [illegible] to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to secure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY [illegible] expressly for the Daily Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be [illegible] The MARKETS will be fully [illegible] CORRESPONDENTS [illegible] the army and [illegible] The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by [illegible] State Journal [illegible]

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; [illegible] months, $[illegible]; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months, $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50.

No subscriptions received [illegible] ing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square, 1 day,	$0,50	1 square 5 days,	$1,[illegible]
1 [illegible]	0,75	1 do 1 week	1,[illegible]
1 [illegible] days	1,00	1 do 2 weeks	3,0[illegible]
1 [illegible] days	1,25	1 do 1 month	5,0[illegible]

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

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Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
[illegible] 1862. [illegible] Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

[illegible] FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very [illegible] and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come [illegible] All [illegible] with our [illegible] If [illegible] preferred, we [illegible] Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

[illegible] HEGE.

Salem, April 25th, 1862. 52-3m-pd

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

[illegible] Northern [illegible] High Point, arrives daily [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] High Point, arrives daily [illegible]

Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail, (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and [illegible]
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at [illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by [illegible] p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road,) arrives every Sunday by [illegible] p. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

[illegible] arrives daily, at 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

D. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST. COMMITTEEMEN.

1 [illegible]
2 [illegible] Allen [illegible]
3 [illegible]
4 Sheppard Preiz[illegible] Joel [illegible]
5 Smith Linvill[illegible] W J Pegram, David Linville.
6 Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, [illegible] Shields
7 John Hasten, Henry Sapp, [illegible]
8 Israel Robinson, C W Wilson, [illegible]
9 C B Ogburn, S E Dean, J R Jones.
10 John F Clayten, Tyre Carter and Robt Moir.
11 [illegible] Amos Stuart, E J [illegible]
12 A G Thomas, Jacob [illegible], Benjamin [illegible]ch.
13 [illegible], Henry Reed, J M [illegible]
14 [illegible], J W Hester, W [illegible]
15 A H Cristman, [illegible] W Phillips, H [illegible]
16 J M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A [illegible]
17 J P Crews, John [illegible], David [illegible]
18 Rob't Marshall, [illegible] Marshall, [illegible]
19 J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20 [illegible]
21 [illegible]
22 George Burke, [illegible]
23 R Gray, H A Holder, [illegible]
24 Alex Bavil, Peter Fetter, G H [illegible]
25 Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Coburn.
26 [illegible] Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27 J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28 John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, [illegible] Harper.
29 [illegible] Thomas
30 Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, [illegible]
31 C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32 William Flynt, Wm Stoner, Sam'l Styers.
33 Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Crews
34 Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos [illegible]
35 John L Conrad, Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad
36 Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P [illegible]
37 T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks
38 A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39 Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40 Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour
41 Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42 [illegible] Thos Poindexter, Thomas [illegible]
43 Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, [illegible]
44 [illegible] Samuel Kinnamon, Henry [illegible]
45 [illegible] Doub, [illegible] Strupe, Wm Spainhower
46 [illegible] Beckle, James Crim.
47 [illegible] Fulkerson, George [illegible]
48 [illegible] Moser, N F Sullivan
49 [illegible] B A Carmichael, G A [illegible]
50 [illegible] Henry Fogle.
51 [illegible] Wm H [illegible]
52 Jesse [illegible] other from [illegible]

☞ Committeemen [illegible] please call at the office of the [illegible] get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make return of the number of children in their respective district.

[illegible]
april 25—52—[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to settle all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward, and settle, and persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.

[illegible]ville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	[illegible] Heaven,	4 pages	
" 2.	[illegible]	4	"
" 3.	[illegible] God,	[illegible]	"
" 4.	[illegible]	[illegible]	"
" 5.	The [illegible] of Christ,	[illegible]	"
" 6.	The [illegible]	4	"
" 7.	[illegible]	4	"
" 8.	[illegible]	[illegible]	"
" 9.	[illegible] Hall,	2[illegible]	"
" 10.	[illegible] on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. [illegible]	[illegible]	"
" 11.	Are You [illegible]	4	"
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4	"
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. [illegible] McGregor,	4	"
" 14.	[illegible] by Rev. J. [illegible]	[illegible]	"
" 15.	[illegible] Soldier,	[illegible]	"
" 16.	Ye [illegible]—Is [illegible]	16	"
" 17.	The [illegible]	4	"
" 18.	[illegible] Parting Words to [illegible]	8	"
" 19.	The [illegible]	4	"
" 20.	[illegible]	4	"
" 21.	[illegible]	8	"
" 22.	[illegible] Soldier,	4	"
" 23.	[illegible] Prayer, by Rev. J. C. [illegible]	16	"
" 24.	[illegible] by Rev. S. F. [illegible], D. D.	[illegible]	"
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	[illegible]	"
" 26.	Are You Ready?	[illegible]	"
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4	"
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	[illegible]	"
" 29.	"My Word Shall Not Return [illegible]" by Rev. [illegible] Fowles, of S. C.,	4	"
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8	"
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	[illegible]	"
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8	"
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4	"
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4	"
" 35.	Who will Show us Any Good, by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
" 37.	"Hymns for the Camp,"	[illegible]	"

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions [illegible] over [illegible] which we have [illegible] to [illegible] soldiers, and the [illegible] the [illegible] 1,500 [illegible] One [illegible] to [illegible] Your [illegible] each [illegible] the [illegible] 12 and 15 cts.

[illegible] by all the [illegible]

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

[illegible], N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

The subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, [illegible] Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, [illegible], Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 18[illegible] 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

The Young Men's Missionary Society have recently [illegible] a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a [illegible] lifelike manner by several members of the Society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see [illegible] by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS.

PAINTS. [illegible] PAINTS.

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. [illegible] Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litharge,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
[illegible] Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem October 4th, 1861

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought to this market, consisting of [illegible]

[illegible]

THE [illegible] PRESS.

[illegible] appeal to [illegible] friends [illegible] the circulation of the [illegible] at least [illegible] regular [illegible] Congressional District, which would [illegible] us to renew [illegible] actions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting [illegible] hope our labors [illegible] In a pecuniary point of [illegible] realized us much. We have [illegible] disposed to live on [illegible]

The Press will, as [illegible] devoted to Politics, [illegible] Agriculture, [illegible] the Markets [illegible]

[illegible] paid to the News [illegible] will be spared to render the Press [illegible] to the [illegible] Constitutional [illegible] Instructive and Amusing Tales [illegible] adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to [illegible] an advocate of sound conservative principles [illegible] an economical administration of the [illegible] And as a faithful sentinel on the [illegible] tower, we will sound the alarm [illegible] threatens the liberties of the people [illegible] aloud and spare not.

TERMS.—T[illegible] payable in advance. [illegible] mailed to one post office, [illegible] $15. [illegible] copies $[illegible]. Twenty copies $25.

All payments [illegible] advance.

[illegible] V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., [illegible] 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. [illegible] subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bill and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatedly decided that a Postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

Of this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

[illegible] we are now prepared to [illegible]

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior [illegible] and upon the most reasonable [illegible]

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of [illegible] we respectfully solicit a continuance [illegible]

L. V. [illegible]

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THIS OFFICE.

The following Blanks are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	[illegible] Testaments,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indentures,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License,	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks [illegible] hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while [illegible] one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. BODWELL, Yadkinville, North Carolina. 49-[illegible]

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have [illegible] with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PE[illegible] & CO.

We refer to every Printer in [illegible] We also desire every Newspaper in the South [illegible] copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive [illegible] pay for [illegible] advertisement upon purchasing [illegible] times the amount of their bill from us.

H. [illegible] & CO.
[illegible], Va.

Sept. 20.—22-1m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Ma[illegible] 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, [illegible] the [illegible] six months will be paid for at [illegible] of [illegible] cents a pound. All that is impure [illegible] and paid for at the same rate for [illegible] it may contain. All communications [illegible] should be addressed to Capt. [illegible] Ordnance Department, [illegible]

J. G. [illegible]
Adjutant General and C[illegible]
[illegible] 1862.

Census of North Carolina, 18[illegible]

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11852
Alexander	5,292	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12654
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	16215
Catawba	9,038	38	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleaveland	10,108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,878	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,851	104	2584	[illegible]039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,287	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16693
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10402
Surry	8,943	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,303	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28027
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	296	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,914	280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

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OF GEORGIA.

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Wm. L. Yancey, Clement C. Clay.

ARKANSAS.

Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.

FLORIDA.

A. E. Maxwell, J. Baker.

GEORGIA.

Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.

LOUISIANA.

Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes.

MISSISSIPPI.

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MISSOURI.

John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

George Davis, Wm. T. Dorton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.

TENNESSEE.

Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.

TEXAS.

Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.

KENTUCKY.

H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.

VIRGINIA.

Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.

Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.

ARKANSAS.

Felix S Batson, Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.

James B Hawkins —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.

Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn, Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis, A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.

Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.

John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.

MISSOURI.

John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman,
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,

NORTH CAROLINA.

W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W W Boyce, John McQueen,
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager.

TENNESSEE.

J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann, Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry,

TEXAS.

John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert, B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.

M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,

Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 30
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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All persons are hereby forewarned [illegible] settle any account or give credit to [illegible] aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH [illegible] Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 16, 1861.